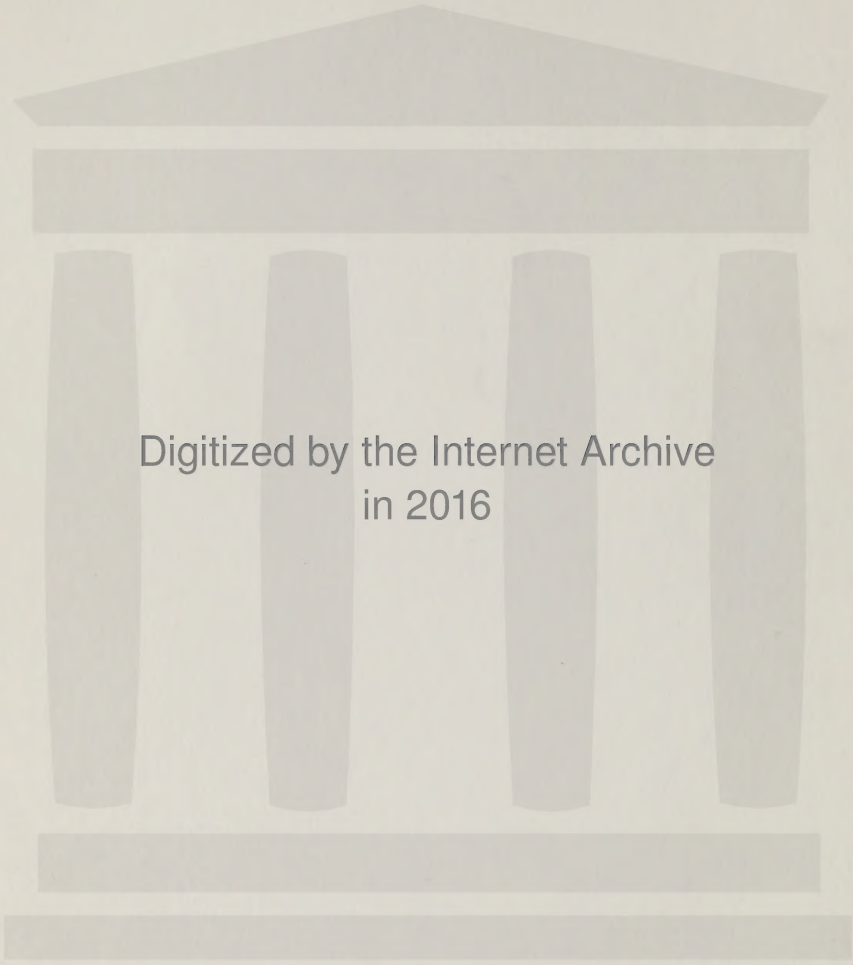
Gc
977.102
G83i
1811160

M.L

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

Gc

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 00821 2604


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/centennialhistor00irwi_0

CENTENNIAL

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF

GREENFIELD AND VICINITY.

JULY 4th, 1876.

BY

W. H. IRWIN, Esq. and Rev. S. D. CROTHERS

1811160

CENTENNIAL

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF

GREENFIELD AND VICINITY.

JULY 4th, 1876.

BY

W. H. IRWIN, Esq. and Rev. S. D. CROTHERS

The events that go to make up the history of a little village will not attract the attention of those who only deal in the magnificience of kingdoms and monarchs, the conflict of vast armies, the exploits of heroes, and the pageantry of power.

We can only hope to reach a few of the thoughtful around whom linger the recollections of the pioneer settlement, the days of privations, dangers, and hardships endured by the early settlers, in preparing the way for the peace and prosperity we now enjoy.

The land in this part of Ohio was given by the State of Virginia to her officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War as a reward of merit for their gallant services.

About 1795, the surveying of those lands was commenced in this country. This was, then, the hunting ground of the Shawnee, Miami, and Wyandott Indians; and they watched with most vigilant and jealous eye, the intrusive white man with his chain and compass.

2061A

Fisher & Smith, Printers, Elyria, O.

1811160

CENTENNIAL

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

OF

GREENFIELD AND VICINITY.

JULY 4th, 1876.

BY

W. H. IRWIN, Esq. and Rev. S. D. CROTHERS

With prophetic vision they penetrated the future and saw their cherished hunting grounds disappearing before the devastating hand of civilization, and often repelled the encroachments of the "pale face" with the tomahawk and scalping knife.

In July, 1797, Adams county was organized and embraced in its boundaries most, if not all, of what is now Highland, and was the fourth county organized in the State.

At that time there were but two white people residing within the present limits of this county. John Wilcoxon being the first settler near Sinking Spring in 1795.

In August, 1798, Ross county was organized and the territory now constituting Highland, detached from Adams and included in Ross, and continued so until May 1805, when Highland was formed from Ross, Adams and Clermont, and embraced within its bounderies about half of Fayette and two thirds of Clinton.

The county was then divided into four townships; New Market, Brushcreek, Liberty and Fairfield.

Madison was then a part of Fairfield and the place of voting was Beverley Milner's, on Hardin's Creek.

New Market is the oldest town in the county, and was laid off in 1797, and was for a number of years the county seat. Here the first term of court was held May 16th, 1805.

Court was usually held in a small room in a tavern only large enough to accommodate the judges, members of the bar, jurors, witnesses and parties, the spectators standing out side and listening through the cracks. The jury went out into the woods and sat on a log to deliberate on their verdict, and the session of the grand jury was usually held in a tree top.

At one of these early terms of the court three men were ordered by the judge to be incarcerated during the night, which order the Sheriff attempted to execute by putting them in a cabin, but while he was fastening the door they all crawled out through an apperture between the logs. The prisoners made no attempt to escape regarding the matter as only a good joke. But the Sheriff was not to be outdone in this style, so he summoned a force, and rearrested the men with little difficulty.

A Mr. Barrere had commenced digging a well which he had got about twelve feet deep, into this hole the Sheriff thrust the three men, covered the mouth closely with fence rails, where he left them to remain in perfect safety until morning when ordered out by the court for trial. They were taken out by means of an Indian ladder. I will leave it for the young people to find out how one is constructed. This was the first case of imprisonment in the county.

In 1796 Chillicothe was laid out by Gen. Massie, and the first choice of in-lots sold for ten dollars. In 1799 a Post-office was established here.

In 1800 the seat of government of the Northwest Territory was removed from Cincinnati by law of Congress to this place and the first territorial

gislature was held in 1801. June 24, 1802, Chillicothe was incorporated, and in November of the same year the first constitution was framed here.

It then took only three weeks to make a good constitution.

At the time Highland took its position among the counties of the State, it may be interesting to the young to tell them something of the domestic condition of the people who were then its citizens.

They lived in log cabins with an occasional exception in the towns. A lap-shingle roof and a four-light window were looked upon as verging upon aristocracy and did not meet with much encouragement. The furniture was of the rudest character, as the difficulty of transportation prevented their bringing it with them. When they arrived at their destination, the indispensible cabin was first erected, then a piece split out of a log, holes bored in it with an auger and four rough legs put in it, for a table. Stools and bedsteads were made in much the same way, but the most of the family slept on the softest puncheons of the cabin floor. Shelves in the corner made of clapboards on wooden pins constituted the "dressrs" on which were kept the pewter plates, cups, knives and forks, wooden bucket, skillet and hominy pot.

There was no regular physician in the county at that time; the old women did all the doctoring and they scarcely ever killed any body with their herb teas. The little sickness they had in those days was genuine. There were no lawyers living in the county and as a consequence the terms of court were short.

Preachers were very scarce, nevertheless the people were very pious; and a Sunday in those days would put to shame one of our high toned modern Christian Sabbaths.

Every man was sufficient mechanic to build his own cabin and to make the domestic necessaries, such as shoes, ploughs, harness, sleds, &c.

The ground was plowed with a long-nosed Old Virginia barshare plow with a wooden mould board, weighing more in its self than one of the modern steel plows. All the iron about one of these primitive plows was the share and coulter, but the deficiency was made up in wood work, which was clumsy and heavy beyond the conception of one who never saw such an implement. In length when hitched up they were from eight to ten feet, and the wickedest thing on earth to kick, except a mule. When they got a fellow down they kept on kicking so that he was afraid to get up when he got able.

The harrows were made by taking the fork of a tree, dressing it and putting in wooden teeth.

The horses were harnessed with raw-hide bridles and traces, straw collars and elm bark muzzles over the mouth to keep them from eating the corn as they tugged the merciless plow through roots and stumps.

Augers, hand-saws, drawing knives, &c., were rarities and as they were

much needed were borrowed for miles around. There were no saw-mills and as a consequence no plank; all lumber having to be split out of the solid log; even the first coffins were made from lumber thus split out.

Then, fashion did not play the tyrant, and people were honest, neither were they burthened with excessive taxes, to pay the costs of *impeachments and investigations.*

Having given this much of the history of the surrounding country, the reader will be better able to understand that which concerns the town more directly.

In 1799, the commissioners of Ross county ordered the College Township Road opened. This is the old road leading from Athens through Chillicothe, Greenfield, Leesburg, and on to Oxford.

The men appointed to this work were Duncan McArthur, surveyor, William Rodgers, James Murray, viewers, Thomas McDonald and Michael Thomas, chain carriers. It was while making this survey that McArthur, conceived the idea of laying out a town here, which idea he carried into effect in that, or the following year.

The first person that settled in this newly laid out town, was Job Wright, who built the first cabin on the lot where now stands the Harper House. Job's ambition did not run in the way of worldly honors or profits. The creek and the forest was his home. By trade he was a hair-sieve maker, which he followed when it was not suitable for fishing or hunting; but he never allowed business to interfere with pleasure. Wire sieves were then unknown and the hair sieve was indispensible in separating the bran from the pounded corn meal. About a hundred yards above the bridge, was his favorite place for angling. From this erratic, red haired, long whiskered doubled-thumbed individual, this place was named "Job's Hole" which name it still bears although the origin of the name to most persons is forgotten.

Civilization soon crowded Job out of town and farther west; the last heard of him was in 1831, living on a small island in Diamond Lake, Cass county, Michigan.

Early in the spring of 1800, John Coffey, Lewis Luteral, Sam'l Schooley, Joseph Palmer, James Curry, James Milligan, and William Bell, moved into Greenfield and commenced building houses and making other necessary improvements with the view to a permanent residence.

Bell died the next spring and was the first person buried in the place except a small child of John Coffey. His sons, Joseph, and Charles, learned the blacksmith trade, Josiah the hatter's and established the first hatter's shop in the place. He afterwards engaged in the mercantile business in which he continued until the time of his death about twenty-five years ago.

Joseph Bell started the first blacksmith shop, close to where Dr. Newcomer now resides. Charles at first worked with him but he afterwards opened a shop for himself near the

grocery house of T. N. Sellers, and continued in that business until 1827, when he sold out and engaged in the mercantile business, and continued to sell goods until near the close of his life.

When Coffey and others first came here to settle, the Indians had their camp along both sides of the creek in the vicinity of the town, and their intercourse with the white settlers was of a most friendly character.

John Coffey was the first tavern keeper and the first justice of the peace. He built a log house on the northeast corner of Main and Second streets, where A. N. Johnson now resides, and opened a hotel. The house was of hewed logs, two stories high, twenty-two feet wide, and thirty deep.

He sold out to Isaac Smith, (who continued in the business) and moved on the farm now owned by William Gustin, where he spent the remainder of his days.

When McAthur laid out the town he selected two lots, one to be given to the first male and the other to the first female child born in this place. Susan Farmer was the first child born here and to her McArthur deeded the lot where Elizabeth Doggett now lives.

The first male child was of the name of Hogshead, and to this enterprising youth was deeded a lot close to the place where the Methodist church now stands.

James Commins built the little log house owned by Elizabeth Holliday, where he followed the very useful business of hackle making.

Isaac Death built a house about the same time where Willett's blacksmith shop now stands and for many years followed the cooper trade here.

Francis Knott built a tavern opposite the Coffey house on what is now Judge Norton's lot, where he entertained weary travelers until his death.

It appears by the court records that he was not an examplary man. In the year 1808 he was arrested, tried, and convicted by a jury of larceny and it was a part of the sentence of the court "that he be whipped eleven stripes on the naked back," which was done by the Sheriff in the public square in the presence of a crowd of spectators. Being the first case of this kind of punishment in the county, no whipping post had been provided, so they tied him to a beech tree. A whipping post was soon after erected on the north side of the public square at which this disgraceful punishment was frequently inflicted. This was the territorial law from 1788 and continued a State law until 1815, when it was repealed.

Major James Curry built one of the first cabins near the spring below J. C. Roach's residence. He had been an officer in the Revolutionary War and helped to fight the bloody battle of Point Pleasant. He served as representative for several terms in the State Legislature, and was a very intelligent and accomplished gentleman. In this cabin in 1804 his tal-

lented son, Otway Curry, the poet and editor was born.

The first school, of which we have any knowledge, was kept in a little log house outside the town plat by Judge Mooney about the year 1803.

In 1810, a school house was built on out-lot No. 16 near T. M. Boyd's. It was built of round poles or logs sixteen feet square and covered with clapboards. A place was cut out for the door and a log taken out on each side for the windows. One half had a puncheon floor and the other half next the fire place, which occupied the whole of one end was earth. Broad rails with legs in them constituted the benches. Mr. T. M. Boyd and William Collier went to school here in 1814, but along in January it got so cold that the school froze out.

In 1815, a good log school house was built in the grave yard; this was used until 1837 when two frame school houses were built and the town was divided by Main street into two districts.

It may be interesting to some of the young people who now carry arms full of books and other accoutrements to know something of a school boy's out-fit in early days.

Shirt and pants of tow linen in summer, in winter linsey, wool hat or coon-skin cap, bare feet from April to December; heavy cow-skin shoes during the winter; frequently knees and elbows out; a small blue backed Dillsworth spelling book, Pike's arithmetic, a piece of a slate, a few sheets of unruled coarse white paper, a little red potters'-ware ink stand filled with ink made from maple bark, and a goose quill, to be made into a pen by the master.

In 1845, the stone Academy was erected and for a number of years was a very successful institution. It finally failed to pay expenses, when a Union School was organized and the building bought for that purpose. And if there is any one thing about which we have any better right to be proud than another it is our Union School.

One of the great inconveniences suffered by the early settlers, was the want of flouring mills. They had often to go from thirty to fifty miles taking a whole week to make the trip, and if kept longer they dare not travel on Sunday or they would have the Session and Constable both after them.

John Kingery in 1802, built a grist mill at the present site of the "Greenfield Mills." It was a one story log building thirty feet square. At first he ground only corn, but he soon put in a hand bolt and made passable flour. The mill stones were made from the native boulders and are still on the premises.

In 1830, Kingery sold out to Sam'l Smith and Samuel Yohn did the milling until Daniel Leib purchased it, who afterwards began the erection of the present mill-house, from which he fell and was killed before he had completed it.

The township of Madison was laid off in 1809, and in 1810 the first election was held, at which forty-seven votes were polled, not one of thosee lectors is now living.

The early merchants of the place went annually on horseback to Philadelphia to purchase their stock of goods. It took from six to seven weeks to make the trip. The goods had to be wagoned to the Ohio river; thence boated down to Ripley, and from there wagoned to Greenfield.

Laboring as the people did under so many disadvantages for want of the improved methods of transportation, it is not to be wondered at that they worked energetically to secure a railroad.

On the second day of May, 1851, Charles White, an old Revolutionary soldier, then in the ninetieth year of his age, threw the first dirt on the M. & C. R. R., near where the depot now stands.

Thousands of people assembled to witness the ceremonies and to rejoice over the prospect of soon being able to go east and west by rail.

On the first day of May, 1854, this hope began to be realized, that being the day upon which the first regular passenger train ran over the road.

In 1811, the first stone house was built in the place by Noble Crawford and was used as a hotel and called the "Traveler's Rest." The house is still standing and is the residence of Dr. Joseph McGarraugh. When it was built it was much the finest house in the place. Crawford kept the post-office here and was the first Postmaster, and this was the second office established in the county.

The mail was carried by a boy on horseback, making the trip once a week. The mail carrier was then required by law to blow a horn when approaching an office.

In 1808, George Sanderson moved here and purchased nearly all the in and out-lots in the south and west portion of the town, fenced, plowed and cultivated the same in wheat and corn. He built him a house near where R. H. Miller resides and dug the first well in the town on the lot of Henry DePoy. Mrs. Jane Edwards is one of his children and is the oldest living person born in the town. Here she has resided for sixty-seven years and has never been out of the town over a week at one time.

In 1814, David Bonner came here from Chillicothe. He was a wool-carder by trade, and soon after he came here built a portion of the old part of the Harper House which he used for carding wool. He run the machinery by means of a tread wheel on which he worked horses, oxen and sometimes cows. In 1822 he put up a large woolen and cotton factory on the lot now owned by Sam'l Murray. In 1834 he introduced steam to run the machinery. About the same time he put in mill stones to grind corn, and a pair of burrs to make flour. In the summer of 1837, about mid day his factory burned down.

The next year he built the stone building now owned by the Odd Fellows and used it for a short time as a factory. When he sold this he retired from business, but he continued to reside in town until his death in 1853 at an advanced aged.

About the year 1814 a man by the name of Chichester built the house

now occupied by C. H. Crothers as a saloon, where he kept tavern.

There was a large two story porch in front of the building which was a great place of resort during the summer evenings. The porch in that day was a very fine piece of workmanship and was put up by William McMillen, Esq., who at that time was counted the best carpenter in the country.

Jerry Wilson, succeeded him in 1823, and at the same time carried on the saddlery business, Stewart Brown and A. J. Freshour being his apprentices. He sold out to Rice Vass about 1835; he sold to Major Musson, who continued to serve the public until his death.

Vass then bought the property back and continued in the hotel business until his death, except a year or so when S. W. Smith had it leased.

In 1814 Captain James Collier, moved on the farm just east of town now owned by his son, Col. William Collier.

Captain Collier was one of the persons that every true American delights to honor—a Revolutionary soldier. During the most of the time he was in the service he belonged to what was called the "Flying Camp;" a body of men used to make rapid movements on the enemy. Much of the time he was in the service he was with Gen. Washington; was with him in the memorable retreat through New Jersey, and the terrible suffering of Valley Forge. He took an active part in the battle of Long Island, helped to fight the battle of White Plains, assisted in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton and was in the battle of Brandywine.

For his gallant services he was presented by Gen. Lafayette with a fine sword which is still in possession of the family. In 1832, the government granted him a pension of forty dollars a month.

He cherished to his last days a hatred of the Tories. Died January 30th, 1844.

Charles White, another Revolutionary soldier in early times settled on the farm now owned by William Taylor. His house was always the noted place of resort for itinerant preachers. He was the first Methodist class-leader in this part of the country, and filled that position for nearly fifty years. He participated in a number of battles and continued, through life, a devoted lover of his country and the cause of liberty.

In 1835, he moved into Greenfield where he lived until near the close of his life. His last days were spent with his son-in-law Hugh S. Evans. He died at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

Hugh Smart came to Greenfield in 1824, and entered into the dry goods business with William Hibbin in the room now occupied by Hyer Bros. In 1840, he built the house where his widow and son D. L. Smart now reside. From 1835, to 1838, he served as one of the associate Judges of the county. In 1848 he was elected to the upper house of the State Legislature, and to him Salmon P. Chase was indebted for his nomination to

the United States Senate. In 1851, he built the three story brick building on the corner of Main and Washington streets.

About 1815 a man by the name of Fullerton put up a still house east of Second and north of North streets. He run it for some time and sold out to Samuel Nichols; he to Rice Vass and he to Joseph Rodgers. Many years ago it burned down and it was generally supposed to have been fired by an incendiary.

As early as 1811 Samuel Holliday erected a small distillery near the present residence of R. S. Douglass. Whisky by the early settlers was considered indispensible and freely used, as it is at the present time.

In 1821, David Kinkead kept hotel in what is now known as the Southward property just east of Judge Norton's house. He sold out to Jos. Lawhead and he to Samuel Wasson.

The first physician in the town was of the name of Garvin Johnson, who boarded with Noble Crawford, and afterwards married his daughter.

John C. Strain, moved to the farm where he now lives in 1808; he is in the ninety-third year of his age and so far as I can learn is the oldest settler in the towhship.

Prominent among the early pioneers were Thomas and Hamilton Rodgers, who came to this county in 1804, selected and surveyed their farms and the next year built their cabins and were the founders of the settlement about five miles below town.

Among the men of who came here in an early day of whom the present generation have a recolection was William Boyd. He took part in the Revolutionary War, and also the war of 1812. He took a great interest in the affairs of the Government and was very jealous of any encoachment upon the rights of the people. He died at the age of ninety-two, having been sick scarcely a day in his life until his last sickness. His son T. M. Boyd, when he came here in 1814, was eleven years old, and to him I an greately indebted for many facts that make up this sketch.

Greenfield was incorporated in 1841 and the next spring the following officers were elected. Hugh Smart, Mayor, Clayboarn Lea, John Boyd, Samuel Smith, Charles Robinson and John Eckman, council; Dr. James Beard, Recorder and Jerry. Wilson, Marshall.

Mr. John Mains is the oldest person living in the town, being in his ninety-third year; his wife is in her eighty-eighth year. They have been married seventy years and have lived forty years in this place.

The following persons have been living here for over fifty years. Thos. M. Boyd, Nelson Bell, A. J. Freshour, R. C. Kinkead, J. P. Morrow, W. W. Bell, Mrs. Hugh Smart, Mrs. John Adams, Mrs. Jane Edwards, Mrs. Dr. M. Dunlap, Mrs. John Perry, Mrs. Hugh Beaty, Mrs. William McMillen, Mrs. R. J. McAlpin and Mrs. J. D. Hudson.

On the 11 of August 1847, Grand Master, Thomas Spooner instituted a Lodge of Odd Fellows, here, W. C.

Frye, R. C. Kinkead, Nelson Bell, James M. Grove, and E. B. Tuthill being the Charter members.

October 20th, 1859, a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was organized, Silas Irion, James O. Perry, Thomas Patton, Sanford Bradley, James Kaufman, Horace Strickland, G. W. Smalley, Rev. W. J. Quarry, Charles Robinson and Dr. William McCollum, being the Charter members,

Oct. 2nd, 1872, a Lodge of Chapter Masons was organized. Chapter members, J. B. Eckman, W. W. Ballard, T. M. Packard, A. J. Smart, Jos. Fultz, G. W. Pope, W. B. Littler, John Chestnut, and Jas. P. Simpson.

June 15th, 1874, an Encampment was instituted. Chapter members, W. B. Clark, S. C. Murray, Samuel Hamilton, W. H. Evans, A. G. Binnegar, W. H. Logan, and J. M. Elliott.

There are now in the town two thousand, one hundred and eighty-six persons. Four dry goods stores; seventeen groceries; three drug stores; eight saloons, seven shoe stores and shops; three clothing stores; three tailor shops; four hotels; four harness shops; eight churches; five ministers; eight physicians and three lawyers.

October 1858, the first Agricultural Fair was held.

July 10th, 1865, the great raid on the saloons was made, in which the women spilled the whiskey.

In the fall of 1869, there was a great "Free Turnpike" excitement. At that time there was nothing but mud roads, but during that and the next year, all the principal roads leading in the town were graded and McAdamized.

June 24th, 1875, the corner stone of the Town Hall was laid; dedicated this July 4th, 1876.

On the 18th day of May, 1876, ground was first broken on the Springfield, Jackson and Pomeroy Rail Road at Waverly.

We have hastily passed over a period of seventy-six years of our local history. How rapidly the time has fled, and what advancement has been made. The comtemplative mind cannot look over the past without interest and profit. We can not honor too much the men who with a daring that put danger at defiance, opened the way to the peace and prosperty we enjoy.

While the moccasin, buckskin hunting shirt and foxskin cap; the rifle and scalping knife; the camp and the encounter with the bear, panther and Indian are now only seen in the dim distance of the past, we can award all honor to the memory of the pioneer. Of them it has been well said: "That the memory of our forefathers is worthy of historic or sepulchral commemoration. No people on earth in similar circumstances ever acted more nobly, or bravely than did they. No people of any country, or age made greater sacrifices for the benefit of their posterity, than those which were made by the first settlers of the western regions. What people ever left such noble legacies to prosterity as those transmitted by our forefathers to their decendants."

THE CHURCHES OF GREENFIELD AND VICINITY.

The first settlers of Greenfield and vicinity, were, to a large extent, men who feared God and kept his commandments.

They were men who loved the Bible and the sabbath, and, before any house of worship was erected the gospel was preached from cabin to cabin and the woods rang with the praises of the hardy settlers.

THE ROCKY SPRING CHURCH.

In the year 1805 a settlement was begun four miles below Greenfield by Thomas Rodgers and his brother.

The Rev. James Hoge, who was afterwards pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbus for forty eight years, came into the settlement in the following year, for the purpose of looking after some land, in which he had an interest near the mouth of Hardin's Creek. He was invited to preach and a stand was erected in the woods at a fine spring on Rattlesnake, on the farm where David Strain first settled which was a part of the land then owned by Mr. Hoge. It has been supposed that this was the first sermon preached within the bounds of the present Township of Madison. This, at any rate, was the first step that was taken towards the foundation of the church that was organized in that neighborhood three years afterwards. The records of Washington Presbytery state that on the 4th of October 1809, "A number of people on the Rattlesnake Fork of Paint creek, wishing to be known by the name of Rocky Spring congregation petitioned to be taken under our care and receive supplies." The name of "Rocky Spring" was suggested by Mr. John Wilson in memory of a congregation of that name in Pennsylvania. The first elders ordained in this church were, James Watts, Samuel Strain, George Adair, Samuel McConnel and William Garrett. Mr. Watts and Mr. Strain had both been soldiers in the American Revolution. The former had borne a commission as Captain under General Marion. The first person buried in the Rocky Spring Churchyard was a son of Col. Thomas Rogers. The venerable building where the gospel had so long been preached was injured by a storm, March 18, 1876, to such an extent as to be no longer of any service. The following is a list of pastors and supplies that followed Mr. Pittenger. Samuel D. Hoge, Dyer Burgess, Jacob W. Eastman, Joseph W. Gillespie, S. P. Dunham, R. W. Wilson, E. Grand Girard, Alexander Leadbetter and McKnight Williamson. In November 1871, this church was united to the Second Presbyterian church of Greenfield.

THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED AND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 25th of July 1810 the Associate Reformed congregations of Chillicothe and Buckskin made out a pastoral call for Samuel Crothers a Probationer under the inspection of the Presbytery of Kentucky. He was ordained and installed pastor January 31, 1811, with the understanding that he was to preach one third of his time to the Buckskin

congregation. At this time William Smith and Alexander Morrow were Trustees; Noble Crawford, Collector, and Benjamin McClure, Treasurer.

On the 12th of January 1811 a congregational meeting was held at the house of Mr. Alexander Scroggs, and measures were taken to purchase ground and erect a house of worship. The ground selected was on the land of Mr. David Matthews, near the residence of Mr. Hugh Milligan. A log building was erected that summer, and the church was henceforth called Hop Run from a small stream near at hand.

The pulpit was so high that some, who are now fathers in the church, remember sitting under it in their boyhood, on communion occasions, when the house was crowded.

A hearth was prepared in front of the pulpit, on which ignited charcoal was placed in sufficient quantity to warm the room. It was soon found that this would not do, as the gas from the charcoal arose in such quantities that persons were carried from the house in a fainting condition. In 1813 Mr. Crothers resigned the pastoral care of the church at Chillicothe and gave his whole time to the Hop Run church. In April 1814 the church consisted of 80 members of whom 27 had been admitted during the preceeding year. In 1818 the pastoral relation was dissolved and Mr. Crothers removed to Winchester, Ky. At this time the session consisted of Alexander Morrow, Benjamin McClure, David Matthews, Wilson Stewart and Thos. Ghormley.

The next pastor was Rev. James Brown. The sessional records are lost and we have no means of ascertaining the length of his pastorate.

About the year 1835 the stone church now used as a school building was erected and Rev. John Graham was called as pastor. He was followed by Rev. James Arbuthnott, and in 1854, by Rev. Andrew Ritchie.

In 1859 the officers of this church were Rev. A. Ritchie, Pastor; Alexander Scroggs, Alexander Watt, Thos. Wallace, John Buchanan, Thomas A. Read and John W. Beard, Elders; and A. M. Blain, R. Collier and Allen Stinson, Trustees. The session of the United Presbyterian Church consists at the present time—July 4th, 1876—of Alex. Watt and Thomas A. Read, Elders. In 1865 Mr. Ritchie was followed by Rev. R. K. Campbell as pastor of the United Presbyterian Church.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 11th of May, 1869, Rev. R. K. Campbell and his congregation united with the O. S. Presbyterian Church and assumed the name of the Second Presbyterian Church of Greenfield. Mr. Campbell tendered his resignation October 17th, 1870 and was followed by Rev. A. B. Brice D. D. who was pastor from November 14, 1871 until January 1st, 1876. At present the church is without a pastor.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

While residing in Winchester, Ky. the Rev. Samuel Crothers, formerly pastor of the Hop Run congregation united with the Presbyterian Church

Having received an invitation to return to Ohio and organize a church at Greenfield, he complied with the request, and on the 24th of June, 1820 the First Presbyterian church was organized. It consisted at this time, of sixty communicants including Rev. Samuel Crothers Moderator of of the Session, Eligah Kirkpatrick, Wilson Stewart, and Hugh Ghormley, Elders, thirty-five persons from the Associate Reformed church of Hop Run, ten persons admitted on testimonials from the Presbyterian church and seven on personal examination. In September of the same year seventeen additional members were received. Of the seventy-seven persons constituting the church at the close of the year 1820, only six are now living, viz: Mr. R. S. Douglass, Mrs. Elisabeth Murray, Mrs. Mary Ann Matthews, Mrs. Jane Elliott, Mrs. Sarah Smith and Mrs. Marjery Wilson. Mr. Crothers was installed on the second Saturday of May, 1822, and remained pastor of this church until his death July 20th, 1856.

In 1821 a stone meeting house was built on the site of the present edifice, which was erected in 1854. While the first house was building, the congregation worshipped in a grove a short distance east of the residence of Mr. James Robinson. It has often been remarked by the aged members of the church that during the entire season that they worshipped in the open air, their meetings were never interrupted by inclement weather. The Rev. John Wiseman was pastor of this church from September 7th, 1857 to July 1st, 1863. He was a native of Scotland, and died May 2nd, 1876 in the 75th year of his age.

Rev. S. D. Crothers began his ministerial labors in this church Dec. 5th, 1863, and was installed pastor Dec. 3d, 1864.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as the year 1806, the home of Governor Allen Trimble in Hillsboro, was a regular preaching place on the Scioto circuit. Rev. John Sale was then Presiding Elder, and Rev. James Quinn, preacher in charge. No organized society existed in Greenfield until one was formed in 1822, by Rev. Jacob Delay, of the Ohio Conference

Prior to this date, services were frequently held at the house of Chas. White, who then lived on the farm now owned by William Taylor, in the dwelling of a Mr. Mitchell who lived in the property now owned by Martin Devoss, and in a Cabinet shop on the corner where F. M. Robinson now resides. Among those who composed the first class were Charles White, class leader; Thomas Stewart and wife, William Collins and wife, Edgar Mitchell, Cool, Robbins, Jennings, Moore and Jones. The first church was of brick. It was never finished on the inside, the walls being left without plaster, and in 1833 it gave place to a large edifice built of stone. The floor in the aisles and before the altar of this church was made of brick, to prevent noise in walking. This remained until the year 1844, when the entire floor was renewed and

the brick finally removed. The building is yet standing, and is occupied as a carriage paint shop. The edifice now in use was erected in 1860. A handsome two story structure, nearly completed, was prostrated by a tornado, and the present house was built immediately afterwards on the same foundation indicating an energy that is well worthy of being held in remembrance. Since the charge became a station it has been served by the following named Pastors: David Reed 1841, Arza Brown 1842, Maxwell P. Gaddis 1843, J. G. Blair 1844-45, A. Morrow 1846, John Dillon, jr. 1847, E. A. Roe 1848-49, C. H. Lawtou 1850, M. G. Baker 1851, J. C. Bontecou 1852-53, S. Bennett 1854-55, J. J. Hill 1856, W. J. Quarry 1857-58, C. R. Lovell 1859-60, T. S. Cowden 1861-62, M. Kauffman 1863-64, S. Weeks 1865-67, S. D. Clayton 1868-70, W. Fitzgerald 1871-72, F. G. Mitchell 1873-75.

The Sabbath School cause found early advocates, and well preserved records from the year 1830 contain the names of several now seniors in society then registered as children. As a specimen of the completeness of these records, we give the names of the "Officers and Managers" of the M. E. Sunday School under date of February 2, 1839. President, Chas. White; Vice-President, Robert Buck: Managers: Joseph Lawhead, John Boyd, John Corner, W. McDonnel, David Furry, Levi Jennings, S. P. Cool, William Scott, Lyman Daniels and William Mains. Superintendents Moses F. Shin, and Samuel Mains; Secretary, Daniel Cool; Librarian, Lyans Daniels, and Treasurer, John Eckman. Teachers: Marinda Allen, Catherine Cottle, Laura McWert, Martha McWert, Julian Middleton, Julietta Jennings, Eliza Vass, David Furry, William Blair, Albert McWert, Charles Bobinson, Samuel Holliday, Josiah Rhodes, Joseph Lawhead and William Shadford.

In 1850, the middle of the present century, the officers of this church were as follows: Class leaders, John Mains, Jacob Middleton, S. F. Newcomer, Andrew Kearns, Samuel Eshelman, Samuel Mains and John W. Evans. Stewarts: John Eckman. John Boyd, James Robinson, William Scott, Hugh S. Evans, J. Sayre, and S. Eshelman. Local Preacher: Wm. Shadford. Exhorters: Sam'l Mains, Thomas H. Phillips.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 31st, of October 1829, a regular Baptist Church was constituted by a council consisting of Elders: Nathan Cory, Hezekiah Johnson, Jacob Layman and William Baker, and Deacons: Smith Johnson, Isaac Sperry and Thomas Cloud. The first members of this church were William Beals, Thomas Berry, Levi Rogers, Philip Wagner and their wives, and Thomas Smalley. The following is a list of Pastors of this church from its organization. Jacob Layman, L. Freeman, D. K, Brownson, G. A. Clark, L. Whitney, J. Sarjent, Mr. Brown, O. B. Hendricks, A. B. White, J. Chambers and S. T. Griswold. Hugh Smart and wife

united with the church June 19th, 1830. Through his liberality, about the year 1833, a frame building was erected as a house of worship, on the lot now occupied a by stone edifice, which was built in 1840, and remodeled in 1856.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in the year 1840.

Edward Raines, Thomas Bird and Solomon Turner were the first Trustees. The following is a list of the pastors of this church, with the dates of their service: M. M. Clark, 1840–41; Watkins Lee, 1842–43; Atchinson, 1844; Ishman, 1845–46; Samuel Ratcliffe, 1847—48; Samuel Wells, 1849–50–51; Watkins Lee, 1852–53–54; Sam'l Wells, 1855–56; 57; Watkins Lee, 1858–59; James Paine, 1860; William Newman, 1861; T. A. Wood D. D., 1862; I. Dillon, 1863; Cooper, 1864–65-66; E. Wright, 1867; I. Dillon, 1868-69; William Mogan, 1870-71; C. R. Green, 1872-73-74; William Davidson, 1875; N. Mitchell, 1876.

Their first house of worship was a log building erected about the year 1843. They purchased the one which they are now using from the Free Presbyterian Church in 1866.

A Sabbath-school was begun in this church about the year 1864. C. P. Hackett was the first Superintendent. Kindly assistance was rendered by other churches, and although there were many discouragements in the beginning, the school has gradually increased in numbers and interest, until the present time.

THE FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The organization of this church was effected October 13th, 1848. The committee appointed by Presbytery for this purpose consisted of Rev. John Rankin, Rev. W. G. Kephart and William Keys. Twenty-one members were enrolled, and James McConnel and Wm. Smith were elected Elders.

Rev. A. L. Rankin was chosen stated supply for one half of his time November 13th, 1848. In the following year the church building was erected which is now owned by the A. M. E. church.

Rev. D. M. Moore was called as supply in April, 1851, and labored until 1865 when the congregation disbanded.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in February 1854, by Rev. J. A. Cline. The first members were Conard Ruple and wife, Mrs. Louisa Maeder, Stewart Hoffman, and C. Newbeck and wife. In 1854 a building was purchased from the School Board and converted into a house of worship on the lot now occupied by the brick church, built in 1873. The following ministers have held the pastoral office in this church: G. Bollinger, D. G. Reiber, C. G. Fritsche, E. Wunderlesch, J. Jehn, J. Phetzing, J. W. Fishbach, Conard Bier, George Weidman, Charles Helwing, Charles Lurker, Edward Ulrich, William Ahrens, Louis

Dunker, J. W. Fishbach, David Cressly, Otto Wilkie and Henry Warner.

ST. BONNA'S CATAOLIC CHURCH.

The organization of this church took place in 1856, about which time their house of worship was erected. Father Jno. O'Donohue served as pastor from 1856 until 1859, and Father Michael O'Donohue, from that time until the present.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 8th of July 1866, a council was held at which elder J. Powell served as moderator, and elder J. M. Meek as clerk. A church was organized consisting of fourteen members, ten of whom was received by letter. John Cannon and T. H. Butler were elected Trustees.

The following persons have served as pastors: John Powell, four years; Benjimen Sailes, two years; Asa Pratt, one year, and Samuel Carr one year. There church building was erected in 1874, previous to this they worshipped in the school houses in Smith's district about three miles northwest of Greenfield.

6986 1